721 who had no friends, and with the Koso; the Tübatulabal and the Koso once had a big fight at Walker's pass." FC had picked up arrowheads on a battlefield on Nichols peak, which lies on border of Tübatulabal-Kawaiisu areas. As among most California tribes, wars did not last long, nor were [727] fatalities heavy.

[754] Motives.- Motives for making war of usual variety (Kroeber, Handbook, 843), except witchcraft not mentioned by informants. Not every quarrel led to war; when Tübatulabal on one occasion broke formation at communal antelope drive (see section on Basic Subsistence) and Yokuts killed some of Tübatulabal taking part in drive, revengeful actions by their hosts did not lead to Tübatulabal-Yokuts war; "the Kawaiisu, Tübatulabal, Tejon, and Ventura people who were taking part in the drive just went home right away, and the Tübatulabal didn't keep fighting with the Yokuts because of this" (SM). On other hand, theft of seeds from women by strangers might promulgate series of intertribal raids.

726 Personnel of war parties.- Thirty soldiers
● 701 (wa·tam), grown able-bodied men, constituted "a big war party" (SM). Night before going to war, soldier could sleep with wife; in morning he rose early, swam; not subject to any food taboos. Soldiers took only arrows with them, no food, because "they didn't go a long way off to fight, and they'd come back in evening." Women did not accompany war parties. Raids staged in usual manner (Kroeber, Handbook, para. 2, 400); if possible men, women, children killed inside houses, after which raiders hurriedly retreated. Little hand-to-hand fighting in open warfare; half of force not left behind for reserves, as is situation mentioned in myth (Voegelin, 1935 b, 201). All fighting stopped at nightfall, or "when they had no more arrows they quit and came home to make some more" (SM).

701 Leader (noŋo·i'il) selected by chief, who did
553 not himself accompany war parties; leader would be man who had killed one or more foes in previous fights and thus earned title of noŋo·i'il, previous to his appointment to leadership. After some of Koso had settled in South Fork valley they and [648] Koso across Sierras to E were asked by Tübatulabal to aid latter in war against Yokuts group; these allies not paid for their assistance, but gave help as evidence of their friendliness.

727 Prisoners, war dance.- Prisoners of either sex not taken; scalping, torture denied by all informants. Soldiers took dead enemies' bows and arrows, or "just one arrow" (MM) and displayed these when they returned home; these bows (mugutiŋ a·lin, dead bow) put to practical use by men who had taken them (SM).

726 War dances of incitement, or victory dances
727 after return home not held (SM); FP said no victory dance, but described a round dance, which was